Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND NEW JERSEY STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING. STATEMENT RELATIVE TO DANGER OF SPREADING JAPANESE BEETLE THROUGH DISTRIBUTION OF NURSERY STOCK. JOHN J. DAVIS, IN CHARGEO MOLOGY FROM JAPANESE BEETLE LABORATORY. NOVEMBER 6. 1919 RIVERTON, NEW JERSEY. 1. The limits of the area in fested by the Japanese beetle (Popillia) japonica) are now as nearly accurately known as the most careful study by competent man can make them. The reasons for the above statement are as follows: (a) Throughout the summer season and early fall of the present year three experienced men. all of whom were Entomologists first and Japanese beetle workers later, were kept continuously scouting the outskirts of the known infestation, and constantly making beetle collection excursions into the outlying territory. These men were Dr. Henry Fox, Head of the Department of Biology, Mercer University, Macon, Ga.; Mr. H. H. Johnson, graduate of Mercer University and now graduate student assistant in Zoology, Columbia University, New York City; and Mr. Carl Elg whose entire life has been given over to insect collecting and who served Cornell University as Museum Curator for a period of several years. (b) In addition to the work of these men, there were throughout the season, at least four college men, most of whom had been students in Entomology, scouting in the more lightly infested areas and beyond. (c) To make the matter still more certain, every report, - and there were many- of the supposed Japanese beetle findings entirely outside of the area. both in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, were traced out by competent men, but with negative results in every case.

- (d) To determine whether the beetle did or did not cross the Delaware River, areas of favorite food plants on the west side of the river were carefully scouted for the presence of the beetle just after the close of the period of maximum spread, but with negative results in every case.
- (e) The Japanese beetle has been well advertised by the distribution, in all sections of the United States, of colored poster charts, newspaper articles and specimens themselves. Regardless of this publicity we have received no report of the occurrence of the beetle and it is reasonable to suppose that the probability of its occurrence elsewhere is slight.
- 2. The actual area of infestation is now known to include in whole or in part the following:

The Townships of Cinnaminson, Delran, Chester, Palmyra and Mt. Laurel and the Borough of Riverton in Burlington County. The Townships of Pensauken and Delaware and the Borough of Merchantville in Camden County. All of this area lies in the State of New Jersey.

3. The uninfested territory within the above townships constitutes a safety zone of at least one mile beyond the outposts of the known infestation. Inasmuch as the rate of spread during the past season has not averaged more than one mile nor exceeded three miles, a safety zone 10 miles beyond is considered ample to provide against a possible spread next year. This safety zone would include the whole or parts of the following area:

Company of the Control of the Contro NOW THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT the difference of the second o and the second of the second o Course resummites and the armor to after our well beThe Townships of Beverly, Burlington, Florence, Springfield, Mansfield, Easthampton, Westhampton, Northampton, Willingtone, Lumberton, Southampton, Medford, Evesham, and the cities of Beverly and Burlington in Burlington County. The Townships of Gloucester, Center, Haddon and Berlin, and the cities of Gloucester and Camden, and the Boroughs of Auduham, Barrington Collingswood, Haddonfield, Haddon Weights, Laurel Springs, Magnolia, Oaklyn and Woodlynne in Camden County. The Townships of Deptford and West Deptford and the cities of Woodbury and the Boroughs of National Park and Westville in Gloucester County. All of this area lies in the State of New Jersey.

- 4. Nursery stock, including bulbs and bulbous roots, which can be shipped without soil about the roots between November 1st and June 15th may safely be moved from any part of the infested area, providing the same has been under a careful system of inspection and certification, whereby the said stock is examined after digging and the absence of soil and grubs determined. The New Jersey State Department of Agriculture is prepared to give the inspection and certification needed.
- 5. Nursery stock grown outside of the infested area and the safety zone indicated in paragraph 3 whether shipped with or without soil about the roots is, we believe, so far as the Japanese beetle is concerned, as safe for the trade as similar stock shipped from points 100 miles from the area of infestation.
- 6. For two measons the Japanese beetle Control Laboratory has been working with constantly increasing efficiency on the problem of controlling this insect, and it has now far-reaching plans for the prevention of spread, reduction of numbers, discovery of artificial measures of control and the introduction of natural enemies, and expects reasonably adequate funds for carrying these plans out. During the present fiscalnyear approximately \$80,000, will be spent on the project and as much or more is to be expected the coming year.
- 7. The opportunities of spread to outlying districts have been minimized the past season by a competent quarantine on green corn, by education measures, and by clean-up along roadsides to make these places unfavorable for the beetles. A strict State and Interstate quarantine on every product likely to carry the beetle is anticipated for another season.

The company of the control of the co the transfer and the